

8/16/77

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 8/16/77;
Container 37

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ attach	From Brzezinski to The President (9 pp.) re: Examples of Goals and Tasks for Ambassadors <i>opened per RAC, 2/7/13</i>	8/16/77	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Hand-writing File 8/16/77 Box 4f

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1977

Frank Moore -

The attached briefing paper is
returned to you. It was not
possible to arrange for the 15th.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Meeting with Parren Mitchell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

return
to PM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Wife.

This could not
be arranged for
from the 15th

return to Gilcheson.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1977

MEETING WITH REP. PARREN MITCHELL

Tuesday, August 16, 1977

11:15 a.m. (30 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss a recent letter from Rep. Mitchell to the President.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Mitchell is Chairman of the Black Caucus. He was first elected in 1970, and received 94.4% of the vote in 1976. His district is the city of Baltimore; his constituency is 74% black, 37% white collar and 40% blue collar. Rep. Mitchell is Chairman of the Domestic Monetary Policy Subcommittee of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee and Chairman of the Human Resources Task Force of the Budget Committee. This meeting was called at the President's request because of the attached letter. Rep. Mitchell would also like to discuss the following: the possibility of the President's scheduling meetings and/or appearances in the black community to maximize the President's achievement and communications with the black community; and the request that the President appoint someone in the White House to handle minority affairs (as indicated in page 2 of his letter).

Participants: The President, Rep. Parren Mitchell and Valerie Pinson.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

ALLEN J. MITCHELL
TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:

BUDGET COMMITTEE

TASK FORCES:

CHAIRMAN, TASK FORCE ON HUMAN
RESOURCES

TASK FORCE ON COMMUNITY
RESOURCES

TASK FORCE ON DISTRIBUTIVE IMPACTS
OF BUDGET AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
DOMESTIC MONETARY POLICY

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND
RENEGOTIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 1, 1977

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
DEFENSE PRODUCTION
VICE CHAIRMAN

SURCOMMITTEE:

INVESTIGATIONS

CHAIRMAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

CHAIRMAN OF THE SURCOMMITTEE ON
HOUSING, MINORITY ENTERPRISE
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE:

202-225-4741

DISTRICT OFFICES:

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
301-962-3223

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD OFFICE
301-962-4531

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In consideration of the fact that so many statements are being taken out of context in the press, I ask that this correspondence be considered as personal between us.

I thought our last meeting was productive, and I eagerly await your meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus.

I am appreciative of some of your actions taken after we met. I was encouraged by your statements on successful school desegregation made in Yazoo City, Mississippi. I was encouraged by your statements made at the Urban League Convention. (Of course I am certain that both of us view differently Vernon Jordan's legitimate concerns and criticisms) When I read your memorandum, "For the Heads of All Executive Departments and Agencies" in which you set forth your Administration's position on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, I had additional reason for hope.

Mr. President, I remain convinced that there is a climate in America that is either hostile or indifferent to the needs and aspirations of Black citizens and poor citizens. I am further convinced that this climate will not be dissipated over night. I am, therefore, suggesting to you that a well developed, sustained attack

P
7
The Honorable Jimmy Carter
Page Two
August 1, 1977

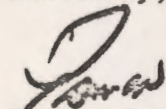
against the climate be developed and implemented. More specifically, I recommend that just as you'd plan a year long program to educate and lead the American people on foreign policy issues, a similar type planning should be done for civil rights and civil liberties issues - selecting dates, places and audiences which will yield greatest impact.

Finally, Mr. President, let me express my concern over the fact that apparently you are not receiving on a regular basis the feeling tone, the pulse beat of the Black community. As a Representative of the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland, if I received an assessment of how I stood in the community from my closest political supporters, or those I have assisted in getting jobs or contracts, I am certain I would be lulled into a sense of complacency that could probably cost me the next election. I don't operate like that. I have one or two key people who share with me on an ongoing basis, the assessment they get from the poor and the wealthy, the politicians and the clergy, my strong supporters and political enemies.

I guess the best way to sum this up Mr. President is to raise the question: Are you really convinced that you are getting accurate readings on Black America?

Thank you for taking the time to read this. I am available to you, of course, if there are questions and or comments.

Sincerely,



Parren J. Mitchell,
Member of Congress

PJM:h

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

August 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
SUBJECT: Examples of Goals and Tasks for Ambassadors

You recently asked for a few examples of specific goals and tasks that might be given to Ambassadors. The examples I've chosen are rather different: the ones for Spain (Tab A) and Venezuela (Tab B) list objectives and tasks in many areas of a multifaceted bilateral relationship, while the one for Malawi (Tab C) outlines steps that might be taken in pursuit of a more general medium run goal.

I would appreciate any reactions you may have to these examples, and I will continue to work with Cy on this project.

CONFIDENTIAL

*original to ZB
8/17*

*To Cy & ZB: -
What I want is for
every embassy to have a
specific & current set
of goals, such as the
ones here for Spain & Venezuela.
I want a copy in the
White House
J*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN; NLC-126-8-3940

BY 155 NARA, DATE 2/6/12

CONFIDENTIAL

GOALS AND TASKS FOR AMBASSADOR: SPAIN

I. Support for process of democratization

- Express support frequently, at high levels.
- Develop contacts and working relationships with the entire spectrum of legitimate political parties. Concentrate on principal opposition party (PSOE), where existing links are weak. Deal with Communist Party (PCE) in straight-forward way, but at levels below the Ambassador.
- Encourage high-level American officials to visit Spain on European trips.
- Target exchange programs on young labor leaders and opposition politicians; look carefully at educational and cultural exchanges under the new treaty commitments (\$2.5 million per year).
- Facilitate AFL-CIO programs with democratic labor unions.
- Encourage private exchange and cultural activities; seek to promote major cultural exchanges (for instance, a Prado/Metropolitan Museum exchange).

II. Support for integration in Western community

- Make clear that U.S. supports Spanish accession to the EC, but make equally clear that the decision is one for Europeans, not us.
- Encourage active Spanish participation with other Western or European institutions -- for instance, OECD -- and with Western European labor groups and other national institutions.

III. Strengthening of military relationships

- Make clear that the United States favors Spanish entry to NATO, but only when Spain desires. Work to position NATO so that it will invite Spain to join, perhaps informally, so that Spain does not have to ask.
- Indicate privately that the status of American bases in Spain need not be an impediment to Spanish entry.

CONFIDENTIAL

-- Work with British to begin devising scenario for handling Gibraltar issue when the question of entry becomes salient.

-- Emphasize importance of U.S.-Spanish Council (Secretary of State and Chairman, JCS, are our participants in twice-yearly meetings), not only as a symbol of our interest in Spain but also of the importance of military cooperation -- thus helping to preserve American access to bases in Spain. ..

-- Work to improve military-to-military exchange programs, particularly by increasing the number of senior officer exchanges.

-- Increase Spanish contacts with NATO through information exchanges, joint U.S.-Spanish military planning, joint production, standardization, and joint training and exercises.

-- Increase joint use of American bases in Spain.

-- Examine ways of reducing unnecessary U.S. military activities and presence in Spain.

-- Explore possibilities for agreement on contingency U.S. use of American bases in Spain for multilateral U.S. purposes.

IV. Encouragement of Spanish economic stabilization program and of close Spanish-American economic ties

-- Express our support for the economic stabilization program.

-- Facilitate, as appropriate, Spanish contacts with the IMF, the OECD and Western European governments. In particular, explore cooperative efforts with the FRG.

-- Undertake an assessment of the impediments to U.S.-Spanish trade and investment relations imposed by needless regulations or inadequate understanding of administrative arrangements on both sides.

-- Promote and facilitate direct contacts between U.S. and Spanish | Cabinet officers responsible for finance and commerce.

V. Improvement in bilateral cooperation on global issues

-- Encourage, in a low-key way, Spanish accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

-- Facilitate negotiation of amended nuclear cooperation agreement, while assuring Spaniards of our interest in cooperating with Spanish nuclear power programs.

-- Encourage Spain to participate fully in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Program.

-- Undertake quiet efforts to negotiate a new Radio Liberty agreement, while preserving our ability to broadcast from Spain in the interim.

-- Encourage Spain to expand their existing relations with Israel while encouraging them to establish full diplomatic relations.

Goals and Tasks for the
United States Ambassador to Venezuela

I. Strengthen Respect for Human Rights Throughout the Hemisphere

1. Prior to important multilateral meetings like the OAS General Assembly and the UN General Assembly to consult with Venezuela's leaders on best tactics to further these goals.
2. Encourage Venezuelan leadership to press other countries to sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights and give support and permit access to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
3. Encourage Venezuelans to organize a western hemisphere coalition to lobby for the idea of a UN High Commissioner on Human Rights in UN General Assembly this fall.
4. Encourage Andres Aguilar, a Venezuelan and the current chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to make a lecture tour throughout Latin America.

II. Helping Improve the Climate for Democracy in Latin America.

1. Encourage regular meetings by the Democratic Five (Venezuela, Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Mexico) of the Bogota Summit. Suggest issues for their consideration.
2. Encourage more exchanges between Venezuelan and other Latin American leaders as a way of reinforcing the trend toward emulating democratic institutions.
3. Send high-level observers to the Annual Meeting of Social Democratic leaders throughout the world. The meeting this year will be held in Caracas.

III. Increase Consultation and Cooperation in Energy-Related Matters

1. Following Hernandez-Schlesinger meeting, discuss and perhaps negotiate long-term energy agreement which includes new modes of cooperating in research and development of alternate energy sources, including solar energy.
2. Encourage Venezuelan cooperation and leadership to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities by encouraging adherence of remaining non-signators to Tlatelolco and NPT, by participating actively in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Program, and by developing a regional mechanism (perhaps OPANAL or OLADE) for supplying enriched uranium on a guaranteed basis to countries in the region.
3. Regularly convey at the highest level our concern about price stability of petroleum.

IV. Encourage Venezuela to Play an Active and Constructive Role in the North-South Dialogue and in Other International Issues

1. Facilitate visits by government and nongovernment representatives active in the North-South dialogue between Venezuelan and other Third World leaders.
2. Keep Perez informed of developments in southern Africa and encourage his meeting with front-line state representatives.
3. Encourage Perez to host a conference of Heads of State or Foreign (or Finance) Ministers on the Caribbean and devising multilateral ways to tackle the region's economic problems in a manner compatible with the region's political aspirations.
4. Encourage Venezuela to persuade other developing countries of the need to negotiate rapidly an Illicit Payments Treaty.
5. Encourage Perez to play an important mediating role in the security situation in the Andes by encouraging recognition of Bolivia's need to gain access to the sea and discussing an economic development program for the border region.

V. Foster Cultural and Educational Linkages with the United States

1. Expedite and promote a wide range of exchanges in the cultural and educational field in order to underscore the wide range of common interests and concerns among our two countries.

CONFIDENTIAL

GOALS AND TASKS FOR AMBASSADOR: MALAWI

Background

As a small state lying in Mozambique's lap and bordered by Zambia and Tanzania, Malawi logically ought to be playing a more significant southern African role than it is. President H. Kamuzu Banda is one of the African patriarchs of the Kenyatta generation, who has deliberately cast himself as the "odd man out" especially on issues of African nationalism, relations with South Africa (which Malawi inaugurated in 1967), and the appropriateness of guerrilla warfare against white minority regimes. Owing to Banda's staunch anti-communism, plus historic church ties between Malawi and the American missionary movement, and a continuing low-level US aid program, Malawi has been a long-time though insignificant ally of the US. But his human rights record on political detainees and Jehovah Witnesses is somewhat harsh. Malawi's geographical location gives it potential, however, to play a more important role in the affairs of the region. Indeed, Sithole is known to have consulted with Banda, his long-time friend, just prior to re-entering Rhodesia. Further, Malawi has served as an inefficient though important rail transit point for Zambian goods out of Mozambican ports.

In this light, the Ambassador might be instructed along the following general lines:

General Medium-Run Goals

To convince Malawi, either as governed by President Banda or his successor, of the desirability of playing a more synchronized role with the Front Line southern African states relative to settlements in Zimbabwe and Namibia, and relative to a progressive transformation of South African society.

CONFIDENTIAL

Tasks

1. Assess Malawi's present dependence on South Africa.
2. Assess Malawi's views on the probability and strategies of South African retaliation should Malawi move toward the above goal.
3. Recommend steps by the United States, as seen from Malawi, which could help put relations with Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania on a firmer footing.
4. Ascertain Banda's willingness to cooperate in such steps, and recommend actions which the US could take to encourage him to (or his likely successor) better those relationships.
5. Prepare recommendations on how Malawi may provide a better trans-shipment alternative to Zambia, and possible US or other outside assistance towards this end.
6. Assess current relations between Malawi and the Smith regime in Rhodesia, Malawi's willingness and its capacity to further restrict or terminate those relationships, and recommend possible US or other outside assistance towards that end.
7. Prepare recommendations of USG action which most effectively would reduce Malawi's human rights violations.
8. Assess, in light of completing the above inquiries, Banda's (or his successor's) willingness and capacity to more fully synchronize Malawi with the Front Line states.

If Malawi can be synchronized more closely with the Front Line States, it will remove a standing source of regional irritation. It will provide an additional avenue of US influence on major questions. It may also provide some additional pressure on Rhodesia and potentially on South Africa. Finally, it might contribute to reducing latent though real internal tensions among the Malawi people between a strong nationalist esprit and Banda's superimposed (to some extent) conservative policies.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}

SUBJECT: New data on housing starts and personal income

HOUSING STARTS (data already released)

July housing starts rose sharply to an annual rate of 2,064 thousand units, and the estimate of June starts was revised upward from 1,833 to 1,910 thousand units. Starts of multi-family units which had been very depressed until late last year, rose particularly strongly. The following table shows the continuing upward trend in housing starts:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Single family</u>	<u>Multi-family</u>
1976 1Q	1387	1104	283
2Q	1438	1095	343
3Q	1570	1185	385
4Q	1770	1276	494
1977 1Q	1758	1311	447
2Q	1909	1423	486
July	2064	1462	602

PERSONAL INCOME (data released Wednesday morning)

Personal income in July rose 0.75 percent from June (9.6 percent annual rate). Wages and salaries rose by 0.55 percent (6.8 percent annual rate).

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

Both the June and July increases in wages and salaries are much lower than in earlier months, and reflect the recent slowdown in the rate of increase in employment.

The estimates of farm income for recent months have been revised substantially downward. Farm income has been falling as a result of declining farm prices:

<u>Income of farm proprietors</u> (billions of dollars)	
1975	23.2
1976	18.6
1977 1Q	20.8
2Q	19.7
July	16.5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1977

The Vice President
Midge Costanza
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore

The attached has been
forwarded to the President.
This copy is for your informa-
tion.

Rick Hutcheson

NEW DATA ON HOUSING STARTS AND
PERSONAL INCOME

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cancelled

August 11, 1977

MEETING WITH REP. DAVID BOWEN (D, 2, MISS.)

Tuesday, August 16, 1977
10:30 a.m. (10 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *FM*

I. PURPOSE

Rep. Bowen would like to discuss the possible appointment of James Theberge as an ambassador to a Latin American country.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: James Theberge is a personal friend of Rep. Bowen. The Presidential Advisory Board on Ambassadorial Appointments has received recommendations for Theberge and has reviewed his qualifications, but does not recommend Theberge for an appointment. Staff at the State Department further states that should the Board recommend Theberge for a position, it is unlikely that Secretary Vance would be interested in having him appointed. Rep. Bowen was first elected in 1972 and received 63% of the vote in 1976. He is Chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee and is #15 on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. His district is the North Central part of the state, stretching along the Mississippi River to the hill country on the Alabama border. His constituency is 37% white collar, 39% blue collar and 46% black.

Participants: The President, Rep. Bowen.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.